**Study Guide For Test on Ancient Egypt**

**TEST DATES: Tues. Mar. 6th Periods “A”; “E”; and “F”**

**Wed . Mar. 7th Periods “C” and “D”**

**Key Vocabulary:**

* **Pharaoh:** political/religious leader of ancient Egypt; name means “great house/palace”
* **Cataracts:** waterfalls found along the Nile River
* **Upper Egypt:** the southern section of the country of Egypt
* **Lower Egypt:** the northern section of the country of Egypt
* **King Menes:** first pharaoh who united Upper and Lower Egypt by wearing the double crown
* **Unification:** the process of joining separated sections of the country together as one nation
* **Double Crown:** the Red and White crowns representing the unity of power in Upper and Lower Egypt
* **Memphis-** the new capital city of Egypt immediately following the unification of the country located between Upper and Lower Egypt
* **Topography:** theshape and elevation of the land such as: mountains, deserts, etc.
* **Vegetation:** the plants of a place or a region
* **Nile River:** the major water system and the source of life in Egypt
* **Egypt:** originally called, “Kemet”; located in Northeast Africa
* **Kush:** ancient name of modern-day county called Ethiopia
* **Canaan:** ancient name of modern-day country of Israel
* **Mediterranean Sea:** body of water north of Africa
* **Delta:** flat, fan-shaped (triangular) piece of land made of silt that empties into the mouth of a river or an ocean
* **Jordan River:** river in Southwest Asia that flows from Lebanon Mountains, South through the Sea of Galilee, into the Dead Sea.
* **Social Pyramid:** a method of organizing various social classes of a country

Students will be asked to identify some of the 10 African nations where the Nile River flows:

**Sudan; South Sudan; Ethiopia; Kenya; Eritrea; Burundi; Tanzania; Rwanda; Uganda; and Democratic Republic of the Congo.**

Students will also be asked to locate the Mediterranean Sea; the Red Sea; and the Nile Delta on a map.

* **Empire:** a group of lands and people ruled by one country
* **Expedition:** a group of people who go on a trip for a specific reason or purpose
* **Ahmose:** Egyptian Pharaoh who defeated the Hyksos and helped to reunite Egypt
* **Papyrus:** a reed plant that grows along the Nile River
* **Scribe:** a person who kept written records
* **Hieroglyphics:** a system of picture writing used in ancient Egypt
* **Treaty:** a written agreement by which two or more states agree to peaceful relations
* **Hatshepsut:** the first female pharaoh in ancient Egypt
* **Tutankhamun:**  the boy king whose tomb was discovered in 1922 C.E. by Dr. Howard Carter
* **Nubia:** the original name of the present-day country of Sudan; Nub means “gold”
* **Kush:** the original name of present-day Ethiopia
* **Punt:** the original name of present-day Somalia
* **Valley of the Kings:** burial ground of the pharaohs on the West side of Egypt
* **Economy:**  the way people manage money and resources

Students will define the 3 major periods on ancient Egyptian history:

**Old Kingdom: 2700 B.C.E. until 2200 B.C.E. ( Known as the Age of the Pyramids)**

* Pharaohs became the center of power: Strong Central Government
* Capital city was moved to Memphis
* Religious power; pharaoh viewed as a child of the sun god, Ra
* Economy: everything in Egypt belonged to pharaoh
* The Great Pyramid at Giza
* Took 20 years to complete the Great Pyramid at Giza
* Which pharaoh built the Great Pyramid at Giza? Answer: Khufu
* Khufu was known as “Cheops” by the ancient Greeks
* Khufu ruled from 2551 B.C.E. until 2528 B.C.E.
* Khufu emphasized his complete power and authority in ancient Egypt by declaring himself a god

Why did the Old Kingdom come to an end? Answer: They were invaded by people from the north called the Hyksos.

**The Middle Kingdom: 2000 B.C.E. until 1800 B.C.E. ( Age or Period of Reunification)**

* Egypt began to have more contact with the world; increased trade with numerous countries
* Egypt conquered Nubia
* People migrated from Asia to Egypt and settled along the Delta region
* Pharoah Senusret greatest accomplishments were religious architecture
* Pharaoh Senusret encouraged and supported the Arts, particularly art and literature
* Pharaoh Senusret supervised the construction of the White Chapel
* 1650 B.C.E. Egypt was conquered by invaders from Western Asia called the Hyksos
* Hyksos means, “rulers of hill- lands”
* The Hyksos ruled Lower Egypt for 100 years
* The Hyksos introduced: horses, chariots, and bronze weapons to Egypt
* 1550 B.C.E. the Egyptians re-gained control led by Pharoah Ahmose
* The defeat of the Hyksos led to the beginning of the New Kingdom

**The New Kingdom: Approximately 1600 B.C.E. until approximately 1100 B.C.E. ( Golden Age)**

* Known as the “Golden Age” of Egypt
* Egypt becomes an empire
* Expansive trade throughout Africa, Middle East, and Europe: Nubia had gold; Kush had ebony, ivory, and animal hides; Punt had gold, perfume, ivory, incense, and apes.
* Trade expeditions were led by Queen Hatshepsut
* Her name means, “Foremost [First] of the Noble Ladies”
* She was a princess and also the wife of a pharaoh
* Sometimes she wore men’s clothing and wore a fake beard of the pharaohs in her attempt to gain the same respect as the male pharaohs
* Artists were sometimes forced to portray her as a man
* Ruled from 1473 B.C.E. to 1458 B.C.E.
* Hatshepsut rose to political power upon the death of her husband, becoming the first female pharaoh
* Hatshepsut led an expedition to Punt with more than 200 men and 5 ships
* During her reign, art and architecture flourished
* Monument dedicated to her is called, Dayr-al-Bahri ( deer-ahl-BAH-ray)
* This temple was built into a cliff located along the Nile River

**Ramses II: Military Leader and Master Builder**

* Ruled from 1290 B.C. E. until 1224 B.C. E.
* Known as “Ramses The Great”
* Ruled for more than 60 years
* Had more than 100 wives
* Built more than 100 statues dedicated to himself
* Known as a fearless soldier and superior military leader
* Fought against the Hittities
* Signed the world’s first peace treaty, ending the war against the Hitties
* Built the Temple at Abu Simbel
* Ordered the building of more monuments and temples than any other pharaoh in history

**Medical Achievements In Egypt:**

* Most doctors were priests who learned about medicine by attending temple schools
* Scribes recorded medical knowledge and techniques
* Historians believe that Egypt may have created the world’s first medical books
* Egyptian doctors knew how to stitch cuts; set broken bones; measure heart beats;
* Egyptian doctors used Chamomile tea to treat upset stomachs
* Moldy bread was used as an antibiotic to treat wounds.
* Aloe plants were used to treat skin burns

**Math and Science Achievements in Egypt:**

* Studied the movement of the stars and planets
* Observed eclipses
* Observed 5 of the solar system’s planets
* Used geometry ( angles) to build the pyramids
* Used simple machines: levers, pulleys, inclined planes ( ramps) in building the pyramids
* Invented a 365-day calendar based on the “rising” and “setting” of the star, Sirius.
* Had a 12-month calendar with 30 days in each month